NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JULY II, 1867.

Tribune.

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EUROPE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, July 10 .- An important diplomatic noise from the Russian Cabinet in regard to Ireland has at been published. It is addressed to the Embossa structed to represent that in the opinion of the Rustm Cabinet the condition of that Island invites a birt inquiry on the part of the Governments of Rusa France, and the United States, in conjunction with that of Great Britain.

Hon, Mr. Scholefield, M. P., is dead.

SPAIN.

LONDON, July 10 .- Dispatches received here to-day from Madrid announce that Gen. Prim, the noted evolutionary leader, who had been for some time an exile from Spain, has landed in the province of Catalonia. Though nothing is definitely known of his atention, fears are generally entertained in Madrid that his sudden appearance in Catalonia is but the forerunner of an insurrection in that province.

GERMANY.

Benun, July 10 .- The tariff system, which has been adopted by the States of Northern Germany, is to remain in effect ten years.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL. London, July 16-Noon.—Consols for money, 942. United States Five-Twenty Bonds, 73. Illinois Central Railroad

about 1-16 higher. Sugar is firm at 25/6 for No. 12 Dutch

Evening .- Consols-for money, 941; United States Five Twenty Bonds, 731; Illinois Central Railway shares, 891; Ohso Railway shares, 411.

Evening.-United States Five-Twenties, 775.

LIVERPOOL, July 19-Noon,-Cotton quiet and steady estimated sales to-day, 8,000 bales; Middling Uplands, 10id.; Middling Orleans, 10 15-16d. Breadstuffs quiet; for New; White California Wheat, 13/9. 47/3; Bacon, 42/6; Checse, 60/6. Pot Ashes, 31/; Rosin, Common, 7/; Fine, 12/; Petroleum, Spirits, 84d.; Refined, 1/24; Spirits Turpentine, 30/; Tallow, 44/; Clover Seed,

The sales will exceed the estimate made at the opening. No change has occurred in prices. The sales will reach The other markets are without quotable al

Middling Uplands, 102d.; Middling Orleans, 10 15-16d quiet; Corn, 37/ for New; White California eat, 13/9; Barley, 5/; Oats, 3/9; Peas. 39,6. Provision 90]. Produce-Po: Ashes, 31/; Rosin, Common, 7/; Fine, Petroleum, Spirits, 81d.; Refined, 1/21d.; Spirits

LONDON, July 10-Noon.-No. 12 Dutch Standard Sugar ch Pig Iron, 53/. Calcutta Linseed, 58/6. Lin-Evening.-No. 12 Dutch Standard Sugar, 25/6. Scotch

53/. Calentta Linseed, 68/6. Linseed Cakes, 29 13/6. Linseed Oil, £41 10/. Whale Oil, £35. Sperm ANTWERP, July 10-Evening.-Petroleum, 414 france for

MEXICO.

DEPARTURE OF MRS. JUAREZ-THE COURT-MARTIAL

party of fifteen persons arrived last night and left this morning for Vera Cruz on board the revenue cutter Wilderness, Capt. Freeman. They will have slender accommodations, as the vessel is not built for

We have files from Brownsville Ranchero to the 4th inst., publishing the proceedings of the courtmartial that tried Maximilian and his Generals. The court was composed of a Lieutenant-Colonel, President, six Captains, and a Judge-Advocate. The prisoners were tried separately, each plea containing a denial of the jurisdiction of the Court, and protesting against the refusal of the right to appeal. Maximilian was confined to his bed when the case was called, his being the last. He was ably defended by Senor Eulalio Ortega, who refuted the charges of Maximilian's usurpations and cruelty. He said that the law of the 3d of October was made when Maximilian was cheated into the belief that Juarez had abandoned the Territory, and that one of the articles of that law was dictated by the French law was only intended as a terror, and as there never had been a petition for pardon presented but was conceded, he carnestly asked the members of the Court, in the name of civilization and the history which will judge of the terrible deeds done this day as the defenders of the second Independence of Mexico, to save the good name of the country. The eyes of the coming generations will forever applaud the crowning of the greatest victories by the greatest pardons. Among the accusations against Maximilian is one attempting to prolong the war by the decree of March 7, and creating a regency in case of his death in the coming battles. Jesus Maria Vasquez, one of Maximilian's counsel, closed the argument as follows:

If you condemn the Archduke to death, I am not uneasy about a coalition in Europe, or the threatening attitude that the United States may assume toward the Republic. I have confidence in the Liberals that have rooted out the French from this soil, but I fear the universal reproach that will fall upon our country as an anathema more than even the sentence of death, because of the nullity of the proceedings in this Court.

The Court commenced at 8 o'clock a, m, of the 15th and went into secret session the evening of the 14th, and dissolved the same night.

Santa Anna was still in prison. He had refused all food for three days, and was continually inquiring if the were going to shoot him. He has asked for a confessor.

The New-Orleans Bee of July 6 contains the follow ing story which, we doubt not, will prove a base inven-

We were informed yesterday by a citizen who had an interview with three professed Imperailist officers, representing that they had just arrived from Mexico, who say they were witnesses of Maximilian's execution, and that Excebedo inflicted twenty-five lashes on the person of the illustrious Prince, with a whip or cowhide; and that the populace were permitted to dance around his mutilated and outraged body. We give the statement without vouching for its correctness, and hoping that it may prove to be untrue.

THE DOMINION CABINET-A NAVAL ALTERCATION. MONTREAL, C. E., July 10.—The Hon. D'Arcy Mc Gee, at a large meeting, gave explanations showing that the most entente cordial exists between him and the Govthe most entente covided exists between him and the Government. Sir John A. McDonald has invited him to become a member of the Dominion Cabinet, and reproached him for taking steps to place himself outside of the Cabinet without first making his intentions known. Mr. MeGee stated that having the federal principles in view he could not become a member of the first Government unless the number of members was increased, which would have made it too anwieldy, and upon consultation with Dr. Tapper, they withdrew in favor of Mr. Kenny of Nova Scotia. Resolutions were passed lauding the spirit of self-sacrifice displayed by Measts. McGee and Tupper, and recording the conviction that, for grave reasons, national and international, it is most advisable that Mr. McGee should have a seat in the Cabinet of the New Dominion. The burials last week rose to the alauming number of 14. An alternation look place at Quebec yesterday between an officer of the gunboat Aurora and the commander of the American tecquestef the commander to take down a flag, and the American daily refused. It is supposed that there had been some breach of marine etiquetic on the part of the American commander. President Johnson and Secretary Seward had proposed visiting Mogitreal after going to Boston, and Gen. Averill, United States. Consul here, proceeded thither to return with them, but important matters graing, prevented the paid.

THE SOUTHERN STATES.

MEMPINS, July 10.—The completed list foots up ,185 colored, and 3,945 white voters. In Georgia we find surfial returns from various counties, which uniformly show a large majority of colored voters. In Savannah the legroes registered outnumber the whites three to one. SAVANNAH, Ga., July 10.—One hundred and sixteen hites and 30 colored registered to-day.

REPUBLICAN MEETING IN BUCKINGHAM COUNTY. RICHMOND, Vn., July 10.—At a meeting of the citi-us of Buckingham County yesterday the Republican afform was adopted and the course of *The Whity* en-

convicted of felony, who was being brought to the Peni-tentary here; they made the Sheriff produce the keys to the handcuffs, and then made off with the prisoner. The negro was again arrested by the police of Petersburg, this morning, and brought to the Penitentiny. The French tobacco science as captured property by the dov-ernment, and for which the Rothschilds are sucing, was sold to-day by the United States Treasury agent. The money is to be held until the sult is decided. There were 319 hogsheads.

REPUBLICAN MASS MEETING AT SAVANNAH. SAVANNAH, Ga., July 10.—A Republican mass mectng was held here this evening. The attendance, which was orderly, was addressed by A. W. Terry of New-York, who gave the negroes good advice. He was followed by several others, and resolutions were passed indersing the Atlanta Convention and Congress.

The commanding officer at Mobile has issued an order for the trial of Mr. David J. Files, charged with being leader of the riot on the night of the reception in that 15th United States Infantry.

THE INDIAN WAR.

Sr. Louis, July 10.-An Omaha dispatch says that n Saturday morning some soldiers from Fort Larami demand for the whisky and being again refused they at

Toledo, Ohio. July 10.—The Convention called in the interest of the proposed railroad from Toledo to Columbus, Ohio, assembled in this city to-day. Full delegations from all the important points along the route were present. Resolutions were adopted, providing for

FUNERAL OF RUFUS H. KING.
ALBANY, July 10,—The funeral of Rufus H. King
will take place in this city on Friday, at 4 o'clock p. in.

an immediate survey of the route, and for t ment of delegates to a meeting to be held in

ment of delegates to a meeting to be held in this the 18th inst., to effect a permanent organization

WEST POINT.

MILITARY BOARD TO REPORT ON GEN. UPTON'S SYSTEM OF INFANTRY TACTICS. SYSTEM OF INFORMATION OF THE STREET OF THE SYSTEM OF THE STREET OF THE SYSTEM OF THE S

The unexpected appearance here yesterday of Gen. at the fort. No sooner did the cadets learn that ther movements were under the eye of Gen. Grant than they were at once on the qui rire to anticipate his every wish and render the utmost satisfaction in the discharge of their duties during his stay. Crowds of visitors from various points along the Hudson have been attracted here to eatch a glimpse of Grant and his Lieutenants. The object of the present gathering of so many distinguished officers at West Point is the formation of a Military Roard, for the purpose of testing the new system of Infantry Tacties introduced by Gen. Upton, and to determine the advisability of its adoption in the United States service. The Board, which is under the presidency of Gen. Grant, is composed of the following officers: Gen. Meade, Gen. Barry, Gen. Canby, Gen. Geer, Gen. Pitcher, Gen. Hazen, Gen. Horace Forter, and Surgeon-Gen. Barnes. Cols. Emery, Bideaux, and many other officers are in attendance. Last Winter, a Military Commission in session here reported favorably on Gen. Upton's system, but in consequence of some hesitation on the part of the War Office authorities, and some doubts expressed from other sources, it was deemed necessary to institute a thorough investigation into the matter, with a view to its final adoption or rejection. According to the proposed system, military drill, which now seems so tedious and compileated to the young soldier, will be simplified considerably and a great economy of manual labor insured, while commanding officers will be enabled to handle bothes of troops with much greater facility in the presence of an enemy. The plan is based on the principle of the vastly increased strength of a division armed with the death-dealing breech-loader, and which admits of a far greater number of men being thrown into line in order of battle, with less risk than formerly. The system is especially useful in skirmushing movements, as by it four times the number of men can deploy from the main body in the time new taken for that purpose. In many respects the were at once on the qui rire to anticipate his every wish

CRIME.

he carpenter-shop of Garrett Van Cleve, at the corner of

A WOMAN SHOT IN THE SIXTH WARD. At 10 o'clock a. m. yesterday Joseph Barbeire, an Italian organ grinder, discharged several shots from a Italian organ grinder, discharged several shots from a revolver in the rear yard of his residence, No. 38 Baxter-st. Mrs. Rose Ephstein, residing at No. 40, requested him to cease firing, as two of her children were sick, and the noise disturbed them. Barbeire declined, and during the alterention that ensued, he fired one shot at the woman, the ball entering her mouth, and passing out of the right check, causing a painful wound. Barbeire then entered his residence, and locked himself in his room. The door was burst in by Officer Atson of the Sixth Precinct, and Barbeire was found lying upon the bed, pretending to be sleeping. The pistol was found secreted between the mattresses of the bed. The accused was taken before Justice Dowling at the Tombs, and committed to await an examination. The wounded woman is doing well. She is a native of Poland, aged \$3 years. THE TRIAL OF SURRATT.

WASHINGTON, July 10 .- The trial of John H. ratt was resumed this morning. The prisoner was brought

front of the theater; was also in charge of the boxes;

which he refused to pay.

By Mr. Bradley—Witness cannot remember the names of individuals who spoke of him before the war, but his character was had generally la the community. Witness testified at the conspiracy trial; witness them testified concerning a Mr. Thomas; witness heard the names of the conspirators who were being tried; witness testified against the character of Mr. Thomas.

Was. J. Watson score—Witness resides in Prince George County, Md.; witness knows John T. Tibbetts; his father is the nearest neighbor of witness; witness has always lived in that vicinity; witness is not the uncle of John T. Tibbetts; witness has heard that his grandmother and the real grandmother of Tibbetts were cousins, but don't know anything about that; Tibbetts never told witness that Mrs. Surratt told him she would give \$1,000 to any one who would kill Lincoln; witness had a conversation with Tibbetts about Mrs. Surratt last April; it was in regard to the quarrel going on in the Honse of Representatives between Gen. Butter and Mr. Benham; Tibbetts took sides with Gen. Butler that Mrs. Surratt was innocent.

By Mr. Merrick—Do you know Tibbett's character? Witness—I had rather be excused from answering.

Cross-examined—Witness teatified at the conspiracy trial; Tibbetts never called witness "Uncle," on account of witness's age; witness took Mr. Bingham's side in the conversation with Tibbetts, and held that Mrs. Surratt was guilty; witness thinks so now.

By Mr. Merrick—Do you know the character of Tibbetts for truth and veracity? Witness—I do not wish to say; his father is my near neighbor.

Mr. Merrick—Answer the question.

Mr. Merrick—Answer the question, witness is a farmer; knows John T. Tibbetts; his father lives near witness; the character of John T. Tibbetts in that neighborhood is bad; witness would not believe anything he would say.

George E. Orne, severa—Witness lives in Equesseo District, Prince George County, Md.; has lived there nearly all his life; John T. Tibbetts has dealt with witness; he owed witness mon

competent to go as evidence tenching the credibility of the witness, Cleaver, but as to his competancy as a witness.

Mr. Wilson read from Bennett & Stearms's leading criminal cases to sustain the pollut raised.

Mr. Merrick stated that the prosecution was mistaken. It was a record of conviction and sentence. Cleaver was sentenced to five years in the Albany Pententiary. He held that the record was admissable as affecting both his credibility and competency as a witness.

Mr. Wilson read from 5th Hill, case of Carpenter and Nixon, as sustaining his view of the question. He submitted that if it was a record of an infamous crime it was allowable to go to the jury as affecting the credit of the witness. He offered the record as the record of an infamous crime, and as such competent to go in evidence. He maintained that, although Cleaver had been granted a new trial, yet the record could go to show his credibility. Mr. Pierrepont said that the record did not affect the moral character of the witness Cleaver, except as to one particular point, and thought in no case a record could be used to affect the credibility of a witness after the counsel had neglected to produce it to prevent the witness from testifying.

Judge Fisher said the Court would take cognizance of its own record, and not a perion of it, whether it was complete in one book or not—it made no difference. He could not ignore the fact that he had helped to reve/se his own ruling in the case, Judge Wylle and himself being on one side and Judge Ohn on the other. Stace the reversal of his ruling and the granting of a law trial, Cleaver had been balled out, and the case now stands as though he had never been tried at all, been the original of the record to offer. Stades, the crime for which Cleaver had been tried we, manslaughter—a crime not affecting the truth or fair, y of a man. The law presumes every man innocent matition cricics; therefore, the record could not be admitted.

The court then took a recess till 19 o'clock to-morrow moraing.

POLITICAL. оню. JOHN C. LEF, UNION CANDIDATE FOR LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

COLUMBUS, July 10.—Gen. John C. Lee of Seneca County was to day nominated by the Union State Central Committee for Lieutenant-Governor, vice the Hou. Sam-nel Gailoway declined. Lee commanded the 52th Ohio

during the war. He is a fine speaker, and will add great strength to the ticket. CONNECTICUT. HARTFORD, July 10 .- In the Legislature to-day the House concurred with the Senate on the election of Edward J. Sandford of New-Haven, and Miles T. Granger of Cannan, Judges of the Superior Court. The Senate voted to take a rocess at the close of the week, until the 2d of October. In the House it was rejected by a vote of 61 to 139.

THE PEV. 8. M. MERRILL ALIVE.

BURLINGTON, Vt., July 10.—The Rev. 8. M. Merrill, who was reported drowned in the Saranae River at Plattsburgh, last month, and whose name had previously been circulated in connection with an elopement, is reported alive. A letter was received to day by Mrs. Merrill, from a friend in Detroit, which reports that he was seen in that city on July 5.

THE CONVENTION.

BATCH OF MEMORIALS AND RESOLUTIONS-INTEM PERANCE-THE CANALS-WOMEN'S FRANCHISE-

ALBANY, July 10 .- The debate on the suffrage quesn, and the expectation that Mr. Curtiss would take up the Assembly chamber this morning with a much larger

iblic Instruction furnish this Convention with the imber of children attending school in each year since io; also the ratio of taxation in each year since 1840 for its support of schools. Laid over.

any trouble about selling liquor; has heard a great many speak of Cleaver's character; Cleaver once told witness he did not care for an oath if he could make anything by it; at his stable one day in the Full of 1865, he was speaking about the conspiracy trial, and said he did not care for his oath; witness used to go down to fits stable to see some friends, among others, Mr. Win. Hussey.

By Mr. Merrick—It was general talk about his character; he said he wouldn't scruple about taking an oath one way or snother, provided he could make anything by it.

highest sources of church, State, and science and acconvinced that probibition could not be denied by any judicious temperance advocate or upholder of public morals.

Mr. GREELEY (Rep., Westchester) hoped that only testimony would be asked for—they did not want debates. To this Mr. GROSS assented, but the resolution was passed, without making the desired change.

In this connection, Mr. AXTELL (Rep., Clinton) presented the following preamble and resolutions:

"Whereas, The evils of intemperance are wide-spread and increasing in this State; and whereas, a vast proportion of the crime and papperism, with the taxation resulting therefron; are the direct result of intemperance; and ethereas, intemperance is stimulated and increased by the open sate of alcoholic beverages, and diminished where its sale of these beverages is by law prohibited; and whereas, the right to regulate the sale of alcoholic beverages is unquestioned in all civilized communities, involving as it does the right of prohibition; therefore, "Resolved, That it be referred to the Select Communities on Prohibition, to consider the expediency of placing in the Constitution the following provision: The Legislature may provide by law for the prohibition of the sale of alcoholic beverages."

Mr. STRATTON (Rep. New-York) called up the following resolution, offered by him yesterday, which occasioned quite a fluttering among the city judges and law-yers present, and which it is predicted will bring up a startling array of figures:

"Resolved, That the Controller of the City of New-York be requested to prepare and communicate to this Convention, as early as practicable, the amounts paid for the year 1806 for salaries of justices, judges, clerks, stenographers, officers, interpreters, and attendants, and the amounts paid for stationery and contingent expenses of the following named courts in the City of New-York, stating the number of justices, judges, clerks, stenographers, officers, interpreters, and attendants, and the amounts of tees received from each o

said year."

It was adopted. It will be noticed that the Surrogate's Court is not included; but separate inquiries of a different character will be made hereafter, which will develop its management nofer thoroughly.

Judgo GRAVES (Rep., Rerkimer) said that he had heretofore offered a resolution in regard to founds suffrage, of which the Suffrage Committee had not taken proper notice, and he begged leave to introduce it in an amended form, which he thought would obviate all objections. The resolution reads as follows:

"Resolved, That a Committee of five be appointed by the Chair to report to this Convention whether, in their opinion, a provision should be incorporated in the Coustitution authorizing the women in this State to exercise the elective funchise, when they shall ask that right by a majority of all the votes given by certain females over the age of 21 years, at an election to be held in June, 1888, called for that purpose, at which women alone shall by wether right to vote."

The Convention again went into Committee of the Whole upon the report of the Suffrage Committee.

Whole upon the report of the Suffrage Committee. Whole upon the report of the Suffrage Committee.

Mr. KRUM (Rep., Schoharie) offered an amendment to
the amendment of Judge Lapham, substituting "persons
incapable of managing their own affairs who were under
charge of a committee" for "for persons of unsound
ming;" and proceeded to defend his proposition as one

that would commend itself by its greater accuracy to

majority.
Mr. KERNAN (Dem., One(da) offered an amendment,

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

I understand the gentleman from Kings to be in favor of the ten-days clause—may I ask why he is in favor of that

diction.

Members of the last Legislature contend that the charge of making sectarian appropriations for the benefit of any one sect caunot be made against them. They assert that they made 77 appropriations to Protestant Institutions and charities, and 36 to Catholic, with amounts about equally divided. They promise to give the figures shortly to prove these assertions.

IMPORTANT DECISION CONCERNING WHARVES AND PIERS-THE CANAL FRAUDS-EQUAL RIGHTS MENT-

The Land Commissioners made an important deciion to-day in unanimously refusing to grant to any more private parties the privilege of creeting wharves in the waters within the limits of the City of Brooklyn, so far as they are yet under the centrel of the Board. This was done under the report and

recommendation of Lieut.-Gov. Woodford.

The Canal Commissioners adjourned this evening fier a stormy session, having arranged for the trial of two of their Engineers, on the 6th of August, for alleged malfeasance of onice. The Attorney-General was directed to employ counsel to conduct the prose

stance the same as previously delivered in different parts of the country. Mr. Blackwell severely criti-cised the report of the Suffrage Committee in offering to extend the ballot to 10,000 colored men, and withholding it from 750,000 intelligent women

Cauchon to form a ministry. M. Cauchon at first declined, but subsequently consented to accept the task. Writs for the election will be issued about the 3d of August. Francis Mertill has been committed for trial, charged with the murder of Jean Baptiste Desault and wife, who were found in the burning ruins of their house.

THE CATROLICE ESPOUSE THE REFORM MOVEMENT.

TORONTO, C. W., July 10.—A Convention of Catholies from all parts of the Province assembled here yesterday to consult as to the political action to be taken under the existing aspect of affairs. About 250 delegates were present. They resolved to aid with their influence the Reform party of Upper Camda in the coming election. Letters are published from Bishap Lynen of Teronto, J. M. Bruyere (athalinistrator of the Sandwich Diocese), and other church authorities, disapproving of the Convention rad calling on their adherents to give the Coalition Government a trial before condemning if. The Hon. John Sanddield MacDomid has been offered, and has accepted, the Premiership of Optario.

REGISTRATION.

MOBILE, July 10.—The registry list closed in this ty to-day. The total registered were, 3,277 wintes:

urg, about 200 negroes assembled at the cars and res-

ATTACK ON BAFFERTY'S RANCH BY SOLDIERS-YEARS FOR THE SAFETY OF LIEUT, RIDDER.

TEN, GRANT AT THE ACADEMY-FORMATION OF A

Grant and a number of general officers, including Gens. Meade and Canby, has created quite a sensation at the fort. No sooner did the cadets learn that their movements were under the eye of Gen. Grant than they

STABBING AFFRAY IN BROADWAY.

At 111 a. m. yesterday Timothy J. Driscoll entered the carpenter-shop of Garrett Van Cleve, at the corner of Forty-seventh-st, and Broadway, and soon became engoged in an altercation with the proprietor about some money matters. During the fight which ensued, Driscoll stabbed Van Cleve five times, in the left side, head, and arm, causing dangerous wounds. Driscoll then ran from the place, but was captured by officer Murphy of the Twenty-second Precinct. He was locked up in the Forty-seventh-st. Station, to await the result of the wounds inflicted by him. The wounded man was taken to his residence, No. 1,322 Broadway, where he now lies in a critical condition.

EVIDENCE FOR THE DEFENSE-ATTEMPT TO INVALI-DATE THE TESTIMONIES OF LEE, TIBBETTS, AND

North Howard-st., Baltimore; was at Ford's Theater on family that night to a messenger; the main door leading

things all the time; he got money out of various people by falsehoods.

By Mr. Pierrepont—Tibbetts shod the korses of witness, and when Tibbetts and witness met, they were friendly as brothers; up to last Fall there was no ill feeling between them; when we would meet at the Post-Office there was no difficulty between us.

The Court here took the usual recess for half an hour.
On reassembling, Francis A. Ward was called and sworn—Witness resides in Prince George County, Maryland; knows John F. Tibbett's; his reputation for truth and veracity is bad; witness would not like to credit him under oath.

Cross-examined—Was a witness before the conspiracy

sucorn—Witness resides in Prince George County, Maryland; knows John F, Tibbett's; his reputation for trath and veracity is bad; witness would not like to credit him under oath.

Cross-examined—Was a witness before the conspiracy trial in reference to the character of Tibbett; swore against his character; could not swear otherwise; was slightly acquainted with Dr. Mudd; would not believe anything Tibbett said of any ordinary occurence.

*Bernard Heuze, sworn—Resides in this city; keeps Metropolitan Hall; has a lease on it; kept it in April, 1865; it is next door to the Star Office in D-st; was in Philadelphia on the 14th of April, 1865; left his hall in charge of his brother, Mr. Nackman, and Police-Officer Voss.

By Mr. Pierrepont—The Hall fronts on D-st; there is nothing between D-st, and Pennsylvämd 5v8.

*Mactin Heuze, secorn—Resides in Philadelphia; was at Metropolitan Hall in April, 1865; the Hall was left in charge of witness and Mr. Nackman, during the absence of witness's brother; witness knew of no performance at the Hall on the afternoon of April 14; had rehearsals there three times a week; never was any dancing going on Friday afternoon; the tables in the room are alsoquare; never was any round tables in the room are alsoquare; never was any round tables in the room are alsoquare; never was any round tables in the room.

By Mr. Pierrepont—Had rehearsals from it to 12 o'clock in the day; no dancing or performance other than that in the day time; on the 18th of April, 1865, there was no afternoon performance; witness remembers the torch-light procession after the fall of Richmond; witness kept neutral during the war; the object of the concert saloon was to make money; on holidays there was more people present than on other days; on the 18th of April, there was more people present than on other days; on the 18th of April there was no excitement or torch-light procession during the day.

By Mr. Merick—There was dancing and singing on the night of the 18th of April; there was a performance on the

Resolutions of inquiry and instruction and appropriately referred, as follows:

Mr. FIRANCIS (Rep.) submitted a plan for reorganization of courts, and asked that it be submitted to the Judiciary Committee. Agreed to.

Ey Mr. LIVINGSTONE (Dem.)—That no distinction shall be made between resident aliens and citizens in reference to the right to take by gift, grant, devise, descent, or otherwise, and to grant and dispose of real estate, and that all existing laws making such distinction be recorded.

one way or another, provided he could make anything by it.

By Mr. Pierrepont—He was talking about the conspiracy trial; it was late in the afternoon, and they were reading the papers outside, and Cleaver made the remark above alluded to, in the presence of witness and others; witness continued to go there sometimes to collect money due witness by a men there.

James Foy secon—Witness has lived in this city 38 or 37 years; knows Cleaver, whose reputation is prefty bad.

Mr. Merrick—Have you had any conversation with Cleaver as to any advantage which would ensure to him the testified in this case!

Mr. Carrington objected. The counsel must first lay a foundation.

undation.

Mr. Bradley read from the report as published in The

ing at this trial.

Mr. Bradley stated that he expected to disprove this testimony by the witness on the stand.

The Court ruled out the question as not material to the issue, and the defense noted an exception to the ruling.

Mr. Bradley now proposed to offer in evidence the record of the trial at which Cleaver was convicted of rape and manishinghter in the early part of the term of the and manslaughter in the early part of the term of the Criminal Court.

The Counsel for the United States objected. The record was banded up to the Court by Mr. Merrick, and was read by Judge Fisher.

Mr. Wilson stated that it was not a record of a conviction; if it was a record of a conviction if would not be competent to go as evidence tauching the credibility of the witness, Cleaver, but as to his compouncy as a wit-

allowed by a said year."

It was adopted. It will be noticed that the Surrogate's It was adopted.

that would commend itself by its greater accuracy to the legal minds of the Convention.

Mr. LAPHAM (Rep., Ontario) said that the term "unsound mind" included persons of every description of imacy, and aclass who were not included in the amendment of the gentleman from Schohorie. He was unwilling to accept the amendment. A vote being taken upon the amendment of Mr. Krune, it was voted down by a decided majority.

Mr. KERNAN (Dem., Oneida) offered an amendment, striking out the clause in the Committee's report respecting fillouts, &c. and fusering in lieu thereof; "Provided the persons convicted of larceny, bribery, or of any Infamous crime, shall not be entitled to vote." This would make the law just as at it sat present. He thought that drunkards who were under a guardianship were often-times more fit to exervise the pityliege of voting than those who were at liberty. It would be an act of injustice to these unfortunates to try to deprive them of all their matheod. He had seen no practical evil results from the law as it should at present—certainly none that would be true-died by the proposed amendments of the Committee.

Mr. GRIERLEY said: The gentleman has stated that no practical evil has been experienced. Had he been at the

people asked for it; and this amendment was not asked for by the people.

Mr. HUTCHINS—Why was it put in the Constitution of 1843 it.

Mr. BARNARD—it was not in the Constitution of 1823 it.

Mr. BARNARD—it was enough for him that it was put into the Constitution of 1846, and was ratified by the people. That was enough of a reason for him. The second objection to the report of the Suffrage Committee is, that the inspectors of election are made the judges of a mar's sauity. It placed too much power in men's hands, and gave them too wide a field for judgment.

Mr. GREELEY—is not that the case to-day be not judges and inspectors of election have the decision in that matter to-day?

Mr. BARNARD—It may be so; it so, it ought not to be put in the Constitution. What a field of investigation this section would open. The question as to what constitutes an unseemd mind occupies our courts for mouths and months. The Parish will case is well known to do havyers, where the testimony filted seven volumes. The

has to the poor soldier, his pension excludes hin from the operations of the law. He could not be considered a paquer while the Government was paying him for past labor on its behalf. As to the man who own two residences, one in the city, and one in the country, he can vote when he lives in the city. The law does not refer to this class, but to a larger class who do not have a house in town, and who are compelled to work out of town during the Summer. The rich man has no trouble about his vote; but the mechanic, the laborer, would find it difficult to prove his residence, and who would be apit to lose his vote. It was for the benefit of the laboring class who lift that the Committee had acted. In reply to Judge Daly he stated that while he did not deny that another case had occurred in 1843, yet the exact to which he had reference took place in 1860. As to voters from alms-houses, he believed that last fall every vote that could be faken from these institutions was brought out to vote for John T. Hofman. The Convention would be guilty of abuse if they left this matter in the hands of the keepers of alma-houses. The question was not as to how often this power had been wrongfully exercised, but whether it could be exercised at ali. The man who earns a dollar a day is not dependent upon another; but when a man ceases to do anything for his own support, he's brought within the Influence of the man to whom he looks for his daily sustenance. In this condition he cannot freely exercise his right of franchise.

Mr. CHAMPLAIN (Dem. Allegans) was opposed to disfranchising public paupers. There were a large number of persons who were only in part dependent on public clarity, whem this report would exclude. In 1866 280,000 persons who were only in part dependent on public clarity, whem this report would exclude. But is each of the section of the same time the right of wants they are not heavy to still the right with the right is of twenty or thirty thousand unfortunate white men? The law will associate him with criminals, on its behalf. As to the man who owns two re

Mrs. Stone and her husband, Mr. Blackwell, addressed a very large audience at the Capitol to-night, on the subject of "Equal Rights." Her address was very eloquent and was well received, being in sub-